

<p>scheme and features should allow users to find and access information effectively and efficiently. Keep navigation-only pages short. Designers should include site maps, and provide effective feedback on the user's location within the site.</p> <p>Differentiate and group navigation elements and use appropriate menu types. Use descriptive tab labels, provide a clickable list of page contents on long pages, and add glosses where they will help users select the correct link. In well-designed sites, users do not get trapped in dead-end pages.</p>	<b>7:3</b> Differentiate and Group Navigation Elements	Clearly differentiate navigation elements from one another, but group and place them in a consistent and easy to find place on each page.
	<b>7:4</b> Present Tabs effectively	Ensure that navigation tabs are located at the top of the page, and look like clickable versions of real-world tabs.
	<b>7:5</b> Use Site Maps	Give users an overview of the site's areas in a single glance by dedicating an entire page to a visualization of the information architecture.
	<b>7:6</b> Use Appropriate Menu Types	Use sequential menus for simple forward-moving tasks, and use simultaneous menus for tasks that would otherwise require numerous uses of the Back button.
	<b>7:7</b> Keep Navigation-only Pages Short	Do not require users to scroll purely navigational pages.
	<b>7:8</b> Use 'Glosses' to Assist Navigation	Provide glosses to help users select correct links.
<p><a href="#">Chapter 8: Scrolling and Paging</a></p> <p>Decide early in the design process, whether to create long pages that require extensive scrolling or shorter</p>	<b>8:1</b> Eliminate Horizontal Scrolling	Use an appropriate page layout to eliminate the need for users to scroll horizontally.